



Hebburn Urban District Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

### Sanitary Condition of the District

during the year 1937.

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HEBBURN-ON-TYNE :  
Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow), Ltd.  
Lyon Street.

1938.









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# HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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1937—1938.

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## **Chairman.**

R. Ferguson, J.P.

## **Vice-Chairman.**

C. G. Popay.

## **MEMBERS.**

### **West Ward.**

J. Flannagan.  
A. Iley.  
Mrs. S. McIntyre.

### **Central Ward.**

T. R. H. Smith.  
J. H. R. Smith.  
T. R. Johnson.

### **North Ward.**

Geo. Watson.  
County Coun. J. M. Black.  
Mrs. M. A. Peterkin.

### **East Ward.**

J. M. Adair.  
Fenwick E. Bell.  
J. McCourt.

### **Victoria Ward.**

Wm. Craig.  
J. W. Falconer.  
C. G. Popay.

### **South Ward.**

R. Ferguson.  
J. F. Martindale.  
H. Oake.

### **Monkton Ward.**

L. D. Jefferson.  
Mrs. L. Wakefield, M.B.E.  
J. Wright.

## **Hospital Committee.**

### **CHAIRMAN :**

Mrs. L. Wakefield, M.B.E.

### **MEMBERS :**

F. E. Bell.  
A. Iley.  
J. F. Martindale.

T. R. H. Smith.  
C. G. Popay.  
Mrs. M. A. Peterkin.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ARGYLE STREET,

HEBBURN,

JUNE, 1938.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hebburn Urban  
District Council.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the District for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

The practice whereby the Report is drawn up on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health has been adhered to as in previous years.

The Birth Rate of 16.9 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population shews a decrease on that of last year (18.7), but is still considerably above the Birth Rate of the County as a whole, which is 14.9.

The Death Rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population also shows a decrease on that of the previous year (13.3) but the corrected Death Rate for Hebburn (15.5) remains higher than that of England and Wales (12.4).

One very favourable feature of the Report is the large decrease in the Infantile Mortality Rate from 90.7 last year to 67.9 per 1,000 live births this year; but even with this considerable improvement the Rate still remains above that of England and Wales (58).

Statisticians have already referred to the association of prosperity and depression with the fluctuations in the marriage rate. This is demonstrable in the statistics of Hebburn in that the increase in the marriages rate, 173 marriages in 1936 (in population of 22,939) to 193 marriages in 1937 (in population of 22,700) along with the decrease from 2,370 in 1936 to 2,038 in 1937 of unemployed people, corresponds with the continued increase in prosperity.

The notifiable diseases, other than Tuberculosis, were responsible for only two deaths as against eight the previous year.

I desire to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council for their confidence and support during the year; and to the Members of the Health Department and Staff of the Isolation Hospital I extend my grateful appreciation for their assistance and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. S. BUCHANAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

# ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—D. S. Buchanan, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (appointed 1st May, 1937).

J. L. Burn, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (resigned 15th March, 1937).

Sanitary Inspector—Robert McKellar, A.R.San.I., C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Housing Inspector—Robert S. N. Reed (duties terminated on 24th July, 1937).

Clerk and Shorthand-Typist in Health Department—Miss Irene Lomax.

Cleansing Superintendent—Thomas Taggart.

Matron of Isolation Hospital—Miss L. Aitken Blain, S.R.N., C.N.

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## SECTION A.

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

---

Area—1,563 acres.

Population—22,700 (estimated by the Registrar-General for middle of 1937) representing a decrease of 235.

Number of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at end of 1937—6,001.

Rateable Value (at 31st December, 1937)—£84,382.

A penny rate represents £308.

**Social Conditions.**—The Area is almost entirely industrial in character. Shipbuilding, Shiprepairing and Electrical Engineering



constitute the most important industries. In addition, a number of men are engaged in Marine Engineering, paint and Copper Refining.

### Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for the following particulars on unemployment:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Dec. 1926	1,976	90	85	132	2,283
Dec. 1927	3,486	95	111	145	3,837
Dec. 1928	2,192	156	64	189	2,601
Dec. 1929	1,083	44	78	98	1,303
Dec. 1930	1,957	69	98	103	2,227
Dec. 1931	3,580	277	88	91	4,036
Dec. 1932	3,931	294	101	94	4,420
Dec. 1933	2,911	265	76	75	3,327
Dec. 1934	3,065	321	97	193	3,676
Dec. 1935	2,793	230	81	179	3,283
Dec. 1936	1,958	98	174	140	2,370
Dec. 1937	1,585	152	144	157	2,038

### Poor Law Relief.

The following information is kindly supplied by Mr. Walmsley, Public Assistance Officer:—

No. of persons receiving out-relief during 1937 .....	3,456
Average weekly No. of persons receiving in-relief during 1937 .....	135
Total No. of persons receiving in-door relief .....	389
Cost of Relief during 1937 .....	£47,600

### Poor Law Medical Out Relief.

No. of persons attended to during 1937:—

Men .....	225
Women .....	900
Children .....	300

NOTE.—The figures given above are all approximate.

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.**

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate .....	366	176	190	
Illegitimate .....	17	9	8	
				Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population 16.9.
Still Births .....	22	15	7	
				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 54.3.
Deaths .....	288	173	115	
				Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resi- dent population 12.7

Deaths from puerperal causes (Heading 29 & 30 of the  
Registrar-General's short list):—

			Rate per 1,000 total Deaths. (live & still) births.
No. 29—Puerperal sepsis .....	—	...	—
No. 30—Other Puerperal causes ...	2	...	4.9
	—	—	—
Total .....	2	...	4.9

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births .....	67.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	68.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ....	58.8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	36
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	1

**VITAL STATISTICS.**

The following table gives the Vital Statistics of the District  
for 1937 and previous years:—



Year.	Estimated Resident Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Mortality Rate.
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	
1927	25,990	584	22.4	382	14.7	111
1928	24,530	640	26.0	311	12.6	95
1929	24,460	548	22.4	322	13.1	87
1930	24,460	525	21.4	322	13.1	108
1931	24,290	531	21.8	323	13.3	96
1932	24,150	442	18.3	311	12.5	104
1933	23,770	438	18.4	308	12.9	86
1934	23,740	464	19.5	307	12.9	108
1935	23,350	404	17.3	304	13.0	87
1936	22,939	430	18.7	305	13.3	90.7
1937	22,700	383	16.9	288	12.7	67.9

### Births.

During 1937 there were 383 live births as compared with 430 in 1936. The birth rate was 16.9 per 1,000 population.

Of the total births 185 were male and 198 females. There were 17 illegitimate births (9 male and 8 female) or 4.4 per cent. of the total live births.

The birth rate of the district as compared with that of the Country generally, is as follows:—

England and Wales .....	14.9
125 County Borough and Great Towns .....	14.9
148 Smaller Towns .....	15.3
London .....	13.3
Hebburn .....	16.9

### Still Births.

The number of still births registered during 1937, as supplied by the Registrar General, was:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate .....	15	7	22
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—

Still births in Hebburn compared with the Country generally, were as follows:—

	Per 1,000 population.
England and Wales .....	0.60
125 County Borough and Great Towns .....	0.67
148 Smaller Towns .....	0.64
London .....	0.54
Hebburn .....	0.97

### Deaths.

There were 288 deaths (173 males and 115 females) during 1937 as compared with 305 in 1936, giving a Death Rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population. Included in this number of deaths are those of 92 residents of the district who died elsewhere, but 9 residents of other Areas who died in Hebburn are excluded.

The chief causes of death were as follows:—

Cause.	Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Diseases of the Heart .....	54	18.8
Pneumonia .....	28	9.7
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .....	24	7.1
Cancer .....	36	10.7
Diseases of early infancy and congenital malformations .....	19	6.6

The corrected death-rate for Hebburn as compared with that for the Country generally, is as follows:—

England and Wales .....	12.4
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns .....	12.5
148 Smaller Towns .....	11.9
London Administrative County .....	12.3
Hebburn .....	15.5

The age at death is summarised, as follows:—

	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Total.
Under one year .....	26	9.1
1—5 years .....	5	1.8
6—15 years .....	7	2.5
16—25 years .....	16	5.3
26—45 years .....	36	12.5
46—65 years .....	89	30.9
65 years and upwards .....	109	37.9



The following table shews the classification of deaths from all causes (Registrar-General's figures):—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.
All Causes.	173	115
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...
2 Measles ...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever ...	...	...
4 Whooping-Cough ...	...	...
5 Diphtheria ...	2	...
6 Influenza ...	5	8
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	1
8 Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	16	8
10 Other Tuberculous diseases ...	1	2
11 Syphilis ...	...	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	1	...
13 Cancer, malignant disease ...	22	14
14 Diabetes ...	...	2
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ...	10	5
16 Heart disease ...	36	18
17 Aneurysm ...	...	1
18 Other circulatory diseases ...	12	2
19 Bronchitis ...	5	3
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	17	11
21 Other respiratory diseases ...	3	1
22 Peptic ulcer ...	3	...
23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ...	...	1
24 Appendicitis ...	1	...
25 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...
26 Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	...	...
27 Other digestive diseases ...	3	5
28 Acute and chronic nephritis ...	3	4
29 Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...
30 Other puerperal causes ...	...	2
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	10	9
32 Senility ...	2	2
33 Suicide ...	1	1
34 Other violence ...	7	4
35 Other defined diseases ...	12	9
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	2

Deaths of Residents not registered in the District:—

Institution or District.	Total Deaths.
South Shields General Hospital .....	53
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle .....	18
The Leazes, Newcastle .....	2
Motor Ambulance, Sunderland Road .....	1
Boldon Fever Hospital .....	1
Winterton House .....	4
Crossgate, Durham .....	1
Westgate Road, Newcastle .....	1
Gillingham .....	1
Stannington Sanatorium .....	1
Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle ....	3
Fleming Memorial Hospital, Newcastle .....	2
Lanchester Poor Law Institution .....	1
River Tyne .....	2
Primrose .....	1
	—
Total .....	92
	—

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 26 deaths of children under one year which gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 67.9 per 1,000 live births.

Of the 26 deaths, 15 occurred among males and 11 among females, Infantile Death Rates of 81.1 and 55.6 per 1,000 live births respectively.

Neo-natal deaths, or deaths occurring in the first month of life numbered 18, or 69% of the total number of infant deaths. Of this number 13 died in the first week of life, or 50% of the total number of deaths.

The chief causes of death in the first month of life were prematurity, accounting for 66.6% of the total, and congenital defects equal to 22% of the cases.

During the remainder of the first year of life the chief causes of death were: Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Intussusception and Common Infective Diseases,



Deaths among illegitimate infants numbered 1 out of 17 illegitimate live births, or a rate of 58.8 as compared with a rate of 68.3 among legitimate infants.

**Comparison with the rate for England and Wales:—**

	All infants per 1,000 live births.
England and Wales .....	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns .....	62
148 Smaller Towns .....	55
London .....	60
Hebburn .....	67.9

**MARRIAGES.**

I am indebted to the Interim Superintendent Registrar (Mr. T. J. Coats) and to the Vicars of the various Churches for the following particulars:—

The number of marriages which took place within the Urban District of Hebburn during the year ended 31st December, 1937, was 193, made up as follows:—

Church of England .....	80
Roman Catholic Church .....	44
Non-Conformist .....	26
Register Office .....	43

**DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The principal infectious diseases were responsible for the following deaths:—

Disease.	No. of deaths.	Hebburn D. Rate per 1,000 popul'n.	England & Wales.
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	0.01
Diphtheria .....	2	0.09	0.07
Measles .....	—	—	0.02
Whooping Cough .....	-	—	0.04
Influenza .....	13	0.57	0.45
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)..	1	(2.6	5.8)

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per 1,000 live births,

## SECTION B.

### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

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#### 1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

For detailed list of the staff of the Public Health Department see page 6.

#### 2. (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

No change has taken place in the arrangements during the past year. Bacteriological specimens from Practitioners, the Infectious Diseases' Hospital and the Health Department are examined and reported upon at the Bacteriological Department of the College of Medicine, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Below is a list of the specimens examined during the year:—

	Negative.		Positive.		Total.
Diphtheria .....	174	...	151	...	325
Enteric .....	1	...	—	...	1
Tuberculosis .....	74	...	20	...	94

The bacteriological examination of milk and water is carried out at the Bacteriological Department, Agricultural Department, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Eight samples of milk for B.Coli. and count were examined. The results of these analyses are alluded to later in the report.



(b) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(1) For the removal of infectious cases a horse ambulance is provided and kept at the Infectious Diseases' Hospital.

Special arrangements exist whereby St. John's Ambulance Brigade provide an ambulance for conveying cases of infectious disease to hospitals in other areas when the necessity arises.

(2) For non-infectious and accident cases excellent provision is made by an ambulance which is maintained by the St. John's Ambulance Association, which is available for the inhabitants of the area, as the result of an arrangement made by the Local Authority with the Association.

I should like to pay tribute to the splendid service which is given by this Association to the Community.

(c) **NURSING IN THE HOME.**

1. **General.**—There are two voluntary nursing associations in the District, each of which maintains a visiting nurse.

During 1937, the total number of cases visited was 331, entailing 7,327 visits. Twopence per month is charged for membership of the Association, and for non-subscribers a charge of 2/6 weekly is made. The Local Authority make an annual grant of £50 0s. 0d. to the Hebburn Nursing Association.

2. **Infectious Cases.**—No provision is made for the home visiting of Measles, Whooping Cough and Infantile Diarrhoea.

3. **Tuberculosis.**—All notified cases of Tuberculosis are visited by the Health Visitors and a report with details of home conditions and circumstances is completed.

4. There are five Midwives in the district. They are employed and supervised by Durham County Council.

(d) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

Every part of the Health Department and Clinics is now used to the utmost during the whole of the week.

The following table gives a summary of the Clinics and Treatment Centres available for the inhabitants of the District;—

Clinic.	Situation.	Sessions.	Provided by.	Work Done.
Maternity & Child Welfare	Health Department	6 per week.	Durham County Council.	Infant Consultation. Ante-Natal. Post-Natal. Sun-Ray. Dis. of Food, etc.
School Clinic	Health Department	Daily. 9—12 noon. Tuesday & Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. in attendance. Dental Clinic Daily.	Hebburn U.D.C.	1. Treatment of Minor ailment. 2. Consultations and advice. 3. Inspection of special cases. 4. Dental Work. 5. Refractive work. 6. Nose, Throat & Ear Clinic.
Tuberculosis Clinic	1, Kent St., Jarrow.	Monday (Women & Children) 9-30 a.m. Wednesday (Men & Boys over 12 yrs). Tuesday 9-30 a.m.—12 noon— dressings and tuberculin. Friday 9-30 a.m.—12 noon— dressings and tuberculin.	Durham County Council.	1. General consultations.
Venereal Diseases	General Hospital, Ncle.	<b>Treatment.</b> Mon.—Sat. 7-30 a.m.—7-30 p.m. <b>Sunday.</b> 10 a.m.—12 noon. <b>Medical Officer's Hours.</b> Mon.—Frid. 10 a.m.—12 noon. 3 p.m.—7 p.m. Saturday. 10—11 a.m. 4-30 p.m.—6-30 p.m.	Durham County Council.	1. Consultations. 2. Treatment.

(e) **HOSPITALS—PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.**

1. **Fever.**—The number of cases admitted to the Fever Hospital during the year was 163, of whom 59 were notified as Scarlet Fever, 102 as Diphtheria (one case tonsillitis), and 1 as Erysipelas. The case of Erysipelas was removed from the Ellison Hall Infirmary, Hebburn. One case was admitted for observation.

2. Arrangement for the treatment of Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Diseases of Children, Orthopaedic, General Medical and Surgical cases remain unaltered.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

These services are now run entirely by Durham County Council. A service of six clinics weekly is provided.

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**SECTION C.**

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

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1. **Water.**

No change in the arrangements for water supply has taken place. Quality and quantity are satisfactory.

Below is a statement which has been issued by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Co., showing the steps taken to Safeguard the purity of the Water supply:—

**“Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.**

**Ministry of Health Circular 1684.**

**Statement re Water Supply.**

In view of Circular 1684 dealing with water supplies which has recently been sent by the Ministry of Health to all Local Authorities and Water Undertakings, the following statement has been issued by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.

The water supplied by the Company is pumped from 12 deep wells (average depth 400 feet) in the magnesian limestone, and both chemically and bacteriologically is one of the purest waters in the Country.



Bacteriological examinations extending over a period of 30 years in the Company's own Laboratories have been uniformly good, with no tendency whatsoever to fluctuation in the composition or bacterial content of the water.

The wells at each pumping station are lined with brickwork or cast iron wherever necessary to exclude surface water, and the water is pumped into service reservoirs in most cases before delivery into the mains.

The Company has on its technical staff a full time qualified Analytical Chemist and Bacteriologist, who examines bacteriologically the water from each well and reservoir monthly and the town supply, as represented by tap samples, weekly.

In all, some 300 samples per annum are examined bacteriologically, using the methods adopted by the Metropolitan Water Board and advocated by the Ministry of Health as given in Public Health Report No. 71 on 'Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies.'

The strictest instruction as regards personal habits are issued to all the Company's men who may be engaged in any kind of work in the wells, to ensure that no risk of contamination of the water supply occurs, and whenever such work is proceeding bacteriological tests are carried out more frequently.

The areas surrounding the various wells are under constant inspection and any remotely possible cause of pollution is investigated.

The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company are ready at any time to give the Local Authorities or Medical Officers of Health any information regarding the water they supply.

The co-operation and effective collaboration referred to in the Circular of the Ministry of Health is already in existence with the County Borough of Sunderland, and their Medical Officer is supplied each month with a report on the bacteriological examinations made of the water from the various sources of supply. Should these reports at any time indicate that there is any danger of contamination of the water supply the Water Company is prepared to consider what steps may be necessary, in consultation

with the Medical Officers concerned, effectively to safeguard the purity of the supply.

By order of the Directors,  
ALFRED B. E. BLACKBURN,  
Engineer and General Manager."

**Wells.**—Burn Head Farm still gets its water supply from a well.

I am indebted to the Surveyor (Mr. E. G. Lediard, A.M.Inst. C.E.) for the following information:—

(ii) "**Drainage and Sewerage.**—During 1937 there has been laid approximately 190 yards of 9 in. earthenware pipe sewer, together with construction of new manholes, to take the place of defective sewer pipes in Back Prince Consort Road, back Argyle Street and back Cuthbert Street."

## 2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There was no action taken during the year to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the Area.

## 3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of sanitary conveniences in the District.

		Privy Ash-pits.	Privy Box-closets	Water- closets.	Total.
WEST WARD	...	...	...	510	510
CENTRAL WARD	...	...	...	692	692
NORTH WARD	...	...	...	785	785
EAST WARD	...	1	1	657	659
VICTORIA WARD	...	...	...	1238	1238
SOUTH WARD	...	1	2	1235	1238
MONKTON WARD	...	...	5	458	463
TOTALS	...	2	8	5575	5585

The privy boxes and ashpits in use in the Area are situated as follows:—

**SOUTH WARD—**

Waterworks House .....	1 Ash Pit.
Blue House Farm .....	1 Box Closet.
Newlands House .....	1 „ „

**EAST WARD—**

St. Oswald's Vicarage .....	1 Ash Pit.
United Methodist Chapel .....	1 Box Closet.

**MONKTON WARD—**

Quarry Houses .....	4 Box Closets.
Red House Farm .....	1 Box Closet.

**(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

**Report of Cleansing Superintendent.**

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1937.

Daily inspections of the district have been made and the work of Refuse Collection and Street Cleansing has been maintained to satisfaction.

The Costing Returns for the year ending 31st March, 1937, which were forwarded to the Ministry of Health, are herewith appended, the expenditure for the Cleansing Services in general being satisfactory in view of the development and expansion of the district.

The tabulated loads and the quantity of refuse collected and disposed of during the year is also shown herewith.

Considerable efforts have been made to maintain the cleanliness of the district, and no serious complaints have arisen during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS TAGGART,

Cleansing Superintendent.



## **General.**

Considerable progress has been made in the Cleansing Services. There has been a gradual increase in the work of Refuse Collection and Street Scavenging owing to the continual building operations and land development in the district, but although additional work has been incurred, an economical and efficient service has still been attained.

The costs of the Cleansing Services for the year ending 31st March, 1937, include the sum of £105 for Capital Improvements at the Council No. 1 Depot.

It is important to note that a change in the system of Refuse Disposal is being considered, and in the near future Controlled Tipping will be introduced in place of Barging to Sea.

The proposed system of Refuse Disposal will eventually prove to be more economical and more efficient than the present system, and a decided decrease in the the cost of this service is anticipated.

## **Street Cleansing.**

No serious complaints have arisen during the year, and every effort has been made to maintain the cleanliness of the district.

There are 26 miles of streets in the district, of which 1.35 miles are cleansed daily, 4.05 miles twice weekly, and 20.6 miles at least once weekly. Altogether 28,015,598 sq. yards of streets have been cleansed during the year.

The whole of the district is divided into eight separate areas for the purpose of efficient street sweeping. Street orderly trucks are provided for this service and collection depots are allotted to each area. Street sweepings are collected daily by horse vehicles from each of the above depots.

Official report sheets are issued and submitted daily by the street sweepers of each allotted area showing the names of streets swept and the quantity in bin loads of the street sweepings collected. This system of daily reports is also applied to all other classes of work in the cleansing service, including refuse collection, gully cleansing, street washing, sewer cleansing, etc. Therefore it is obvious that much supervision is necessary so that no part of the district or detail of the work is left without proper attention.

This system is advantageous for the purpose of record reference, and also for the prompt attention that can be given to any complaints or street nuisances which do not immediately come to the notice of the officers concerned.

### **Gully Cleansing.**

No serious difficulties have arisen in the progress of this service during the year.

There are now 1,870 gullies in the district. Many back street gullies have to be cleansed of the rate of 20 cleansings per annum, while all other street gullies are cleansed at the rate of 12 cleansings per annum.

For this service a Karrier Colt Motor Gully Emptier is used. It has a 400 gallon tank body comprised of 350 gallons sludge compartment and 150 gallon water compartment. Street washing and sewer flushing can also be carried out by this mechanical vehicle, but it is mainly used on Gully Cleansing and Street Washing, and a horse vehicle with 350 gallon tank body is mainly applied to sewer cleansing work.

The services of gully cleansing, street washing, and sewer cleansing have therefore been carried out efficiently, and no complaints of grave importance have been received.

### **Street Litter.**

Considerable effort has been made to suppress the scattering of street litter.

I have found it necessary and advantageous to engage two boys continually during the day time on street litter collection in addition to the service given by our street sweepers. This additional labour certainly adds to the efficiency of the work in maintaining street cleanliness, and in dealing with this intolerable nuisance which is one of the most difficult problems of the Cleansing Service.

Street litter bins are also provided for this service. These bins are provided free of cost by Messrs. The Advertising Holdings, Ltd., who also pay us a small annual amount for using the same for advertising purposes.

The litter bins are fixed on lamp standards in prominent parts of the main streets, but the number of litter bins supplied are

inadequate for the needs of the district. It is for this reason that I am at present negotiating with another Company in an endeavour to obtain a larger supply of receptacles on similar terms as mentioned, and all efforts will be made on my behalf to furnish the district with as many of these receptacles as possible.

### **Collection of Refuse.**

No serious complaints or difficulties have arisen during the year, and satisfactory progress has been made in this service.

At the 31st March, 1937, there were 5,990 houses and premises from which refuse was collected and disposed of. This shows an increase of 66 premises on the corresponding date of the previous year, and a total increase of 153 premises in the past two years from which refuse was additionally collected and disposed of.

86.8% of refuse collection work was done with mechanical vehicles and 13.2% with horse vehicles.

As previously stated our District is fast developing, and the increase in the number of houses and premises in the forthcoming year is anticipated to be much greater than in previous years. The refuse collection work therefore is obviously increasing year by year, and to continue this work economically, keen and systematic attention to the same is necessary. Up to the present I have been able to deal with the situation without engaging additional transport or staff, and I will endeavour to overcome the future additional work as efficiently and economically as possible.

There are two mechanical vehicles engaged on House Refuse Collection, namely, a 3 ton Leyland Cub Refuse Collector with a 7 cubic yard body, and a 2-2½ ton Karrier Bantam Refuse Collector with a 7 cubic yard body.

Each vehicle is manned with 4 loaders.

One horse vehicle and one loader are also part-time engaged on House Refuse Collection and also part-time on Scavenging Work.

Trade Refuse is collected from shops, etc., on an average of three collections per week, and one horse vehicle and one loader are engaged continually on this work,



**Collection of Refuse.**

1934.	HOUSE REFUSE.			TRADE REFUSE.		
	Motor Loads.	Cart Loads.		Cart Loads.	Motor Loads	
Jan. ....	238	...	31	...	61	...
Feb. ....	265	...	28	...	76	...
Mar. ....	274	...	82	...	79	...
April ....	275 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	34	...	90	...
May ....	254	...	29	...	79	...
June ....	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	25	...	62	...
July ....	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	95	...
Aug. ....	283 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	50	...	100	...
Sept. ....	265	...	36	...	111	...
Oct. ....	305 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	34	...	112	...
Nov. ....	312 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	43	...	141	...
Dec. ....	300	...	55	...	116	...
<hr/>						
TOTAL ...	3274 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	510 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1122	...
<hr/>						

**Scavenging (Cully Sludge, Sweepings, etc.).**

	Motor Loads.	Cart Loads.
January .....	21	14
February .....	41	42
March .....	28	36
April .....	37	65
May .....	19	28
June .....	35	37
July .....	36	58
August .....	36	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
September .....	45	73
October .....	47	60
November .....	32	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
December .....	45	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>
	422	575 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>

**Disposal of Refuse.**

The system of Refuse Disposal adopted by this Authority is mainly Barging to Sea,

During the year 72% of the District refuse was disposed of by Barging to Sea and 28% of the refuse was deposited on small land tips.

**Collection of Refuse (Year ending 31st December, 1937).**

Collection of House and Trade Refuse	...	...	8,294 tons.
„ „ Street Sweepings & Gully Sludge			607 tons.
„ „ Chemical Company's Refinery			
Refuse (at a specified Charge)			1,320 tons.
			<hr/>
Total			..... 10,221 tons.
			<hr/>

**Removal and Disposal of Refuse.**

Barged to Sea	...	...	...	...	...	7,285 tons.
Land Tip	...	...	...	...	...	2,936 tons.
						<hr/>
Total						..... 10,221 tons.
						<hr/>

The gross expenditure (including Loan Charges) for the disposal of refuse, year ending 31st March, 1937, was £1,498, and the nett cost was £1,408, as shewn on the appended Table of Costs. The Loan Charges on the Council Hopper Barge, Jetty and Land, amounted to £969.

In view of this expenditure, and also the possibility that the future maintenance costs of the above property may prove our present system to be an expensive method of Refuse Disposal, my Council are now wisely considering an alternative system, namely, that of Controlled Tipping. At the same time it is anticipated that a possible satisfactory sale of the Jetty, Land, and Barge may be forthcoming in the near future.

If Controlled Tipping should be substituted for the present system, and also the outstanding debt on our property cleared, then it is estimated that a saving in the cost of this service to the extent of approximately £900 per annum may be anticipated.

Since the 17th June, 1937, with the approval of my Council, I introduced a Scheme for the sale of clean waste paper,

A steel baling press was purchased at a cost of £18, and an arrangement was made with Messrs. Thames Board Mills, Ltd., of Purfleet, Essex, to purchase the bales of clean mixed paper at 20/- per ton, and newspaper at 22/6 per ton, and all transport necessary to be free of cost to this Authority. Up to the end of the year 475 bales of mixed paper have been sold. The total weight of same was 23 tons, 13 cwts., 0 qrs., 14 lbs., and the total income was £23 13s. 3d.

Advertising posters and circulars for this Scheme were supplied free of cost, so I took the opportunity of having the circulars distributed to every householder in the district and exhibited the posters on prominent hoardings in the District.

I am anticipating a gradual improvement in this scheme in the future, as soon as the public can be made wise to its importance as a financial proposition, and particularly also as one of the channels of remedy for preventing the street litter nuisance.



Table B.

## House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

Item. (1)	Particulars. (2)	I.—Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded. (see note (b) ).		II.—Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded. (see note (b) ).		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded (see note (b) ).	
		Included (3)	Excluded (4)	Included (5)	Excluded (6)	Included (7)	Excluded (8)
	<b>Revenue Account.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	2768 0 0	2768 0 0	1498 0 0	529 0 0	4266 0 0	3297 0 0
2	Gross Income ..	..	..	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
3	Nett Cost .. .. (see note (a) ).	2768 0 0	2768 0 0	1408 0 0	439 0 0	4176 0 0	3207 0 0
	<b>Unit Costs.</b>						
4	Gross Expenditure per ton .. ..	0 6 7	0 6 7	0 3 7	0 1 3	0 10 2	0 7 10
5	Gross Income, per ton .. ..	..	..	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
6	Nett Cost, per ton	0 6 7	0 6 7	0 3 5	0 1 1	0 10 0	0 7 8
7	Nett Cost per 1000 population ..	£121	£121	£61	£19	£182	£140
8	Nett cost, per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ..	£462	£462	£235	£73	£697	£535

Total refuse collected (in tons) (See note (c) )—(E) 8,354.

Population; Midsummer, 1936 (See note (d) )—22,935.

Area (Statute Acres) 1,354.415 (including Tidal Waters) 1,560 acres  
(excluding Tidal Waters).Weight—(in cwt.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) 19.9  
cwts.

Number of houses and premises (see note (e) )—5,990.

14.

	No. of Vehicles.	Percentage of refuse collected.
Horse vehicles .....	2	13.2%
Mechanical vehicles .....	2	86.8%
Container system .....	—	—
(combination of mechanical and horse vehicles) .....	—	—

15. Method of Disposal—

Crude tipping .....	Nil.
Controlled tipping (i.e., on lines of Ministry's precaution for tipping) .....	Nil.
Barging to sea .....	76%
Pulverisation .....	Nil.
Incineration .....	Nil.
Separation and Incineration .....	Nil.
Other methods (specify)—Filling up Farmers' land and allotments with dry, clean ashes .....	24%

16. Average length of haul to point of disposal—1 mile.

Average weight of Refuse per 1,000 of Population per day (365 days to year)  
and average cost per ton of Refuse Collection and disposal for the year 1935-6.

Class of Authority.	Average wt. per 1,000 of population per day.	Average cost per ton.			
		Collection.	Disposal.	Collection and Disposal with loan or depreciation charges and expenditure for new plant out of revenue included or excluded.	
				Included.	Excluded.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boroughs and Districts with population under 30,000 ... ..	15.3 cwts.	10 9	4 11	15 6	14 4
Hebburn U.D.C. 1937 ... ..	19.9 cwts.	6 7	3 5	10 0	7 8
Hebburn U.D.C. 1936 ... ..	19.5 cwts.	6 11	3 10	10 9	8 5

### Central Administrative Expenses.

Amount allocated to service in respect of expenses of Central Administration, and included in Table B, as follows:—

Collection.	Disposal.	Total.
£63	£63	£126

**Table C.**

**Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.**

Item. (1)	Particulars. (2)	Street Cleansing.					
		Street Sweeping and Watering, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded (see note (b) on Table B).		Gully Cleansing, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded (see note (b) on Table B).		Snow Removal with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded (see note (b) on Table B).	
		Included. (3)	Excluded. (4)	Included. (5)	Excluded. (6)	Included. (7)	Excluded. (8)
	<b>Revenue Account.</b>						
1	Gross Expenditure	£1983	£1983	£384	£384	£49	£49
2	Gross Income ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
3	Nett Cost .. .. (see notes (a) & (c)).	<u>£1981</u>	<u>£1981</u>	<u>£384</u>	<u>£384</u>	<u>£49</u>	<u>£49</u>
	<b>Unit Costs.</b> (see note (b)).						
4	Nett cost per 10,000 square yards cleansed .. ..	14/1	14/1	—	—	—	—
5	Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed ..	—	—	£16	£16	—	—
6	Nett cost per 1,000 of population ..	<u>£86</u>	<u>£86</u>	<u>£17</u>	<u>£17</u>	<u>£2</u>	<u>£2</u>

Total mileage of streets cleansed .....	26 miles.
Approximate mileage cleansed daily .....	1.35 miles.
"    "    "    three times weekly .....	—
"    "    "    twice weekly .....	4.05 miles.
"    "    "    once weekly .....	20.6 miles.
"    "    "    less than once weekly .....	—
Average length of haul to point of disposal .....	one mile.



**Central Administrative Expenses.**

Amount allocated to service in respect of expenses of Central Administration and included in Table C, as follows:—

Street Sweeping and Watering.	Gully Cleansing & Snow Removal.	Total.
£117	Nil.	£117.

**(iii) SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.****Report of Sanitary Inspector.**

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,—

I beg to submit to you my 21st Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1937.

The district has been systematically inspected for the detection of nuisances, resulting in the service of 129 Informal Notices.

All notices are receiving attention.

A summary of Notices which have been served during the year will be found on pages 33 and 34.

The tabulated returns do not, of course, show all the nuisances abated after verbal intimation, and these are not included in the summary.

I am, yours truly,

ROBERT McKELLAR,  
Sanitary Inspector.

**General Sanitary Work.**

During the year 129 informal notices for the abatement of nuisances were served.

In no case was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

**Factory and Workshop Act.**

There are 18 workshops in the district in which the following trades are carried out:—

Milliners .....	1
Tailors .....	1
Plumbers .....	2
Bakers .....	4
Builders & Contractors .....	9
Hemp Cleaning .....	1
	—
	18
	—

Factories and Workshops in the district were regularly inspected.

### **Infectious Disease.**

During the year 327 notifications of Infectious Disease were received by the Medical Officer. When necessary the premises were inspected and the sanitary condition recorded and particulars respecting to the history of the case were reported to the Medical Officer.

Patients removed to Hospital .....	163
Houses inspected .....	162
Houses disinfected .....	193
Clothing and bedding disinfected (lots) .....	231
Visits to infected houses .....	486

### **Simpson's Hotel.**

These premises provide accommodation for 376 lodgers, and are fitted with baths, steam laundry, and separate cubicles for each lodger. Several visits have been made to these premises. The removal of refuse from the premises is carried out by the Council workmen.

The total number of cubicles in the Hotel is 376.

North Block .....	111 cubicles.
West     ,,     .....	154     ,,
South    ,,     .....	111     ,,

### Cowsheds.

There are four cowsheds in the district. The general condition is on the whole satisfactory. These Cowsheds have been regularly cleansed and lime-washed during the year.

### Dairies and Milkshops.

These premises have been frequently inspected, and in a few instances the occupiers have been warned against exposing milk to contamination.

### Summary of Principal Inspections Made.

Reason of Inspection.	No. of Inspections
<b>Dwelling-houses.</b>	
General Inspections .....	5428
House and Town Planning Act Inspections .....	301
Dilapidated houses, etc. ....	—
Defective yard surfaces .....	5
Lime-washing of passages and staircases .....	89
Dilapidated out-houses .....	10
Keeping of poultry in back-yards .....	16
Dirty houses .....	—
<b>Drainage.</b>	
Choked drains .....	10
Drains tested on complaint .....	30
School drainage .....	—
Defective sink waste pipes, gullies, etc. ....	6
<b>Offensive Deposits.</b>	
Pond and rubbish burning, etc. ....	—
Accumulation of manure, etc. ....	20
<b>Water Supply.</b>	
Absence of water .....	1
Defective fittings .....	12
<b>Registered and Licensed Premises.</b>	
Slaughter houses .....	156
Cow byres .....	12
Milk purveyors .....	174
Common lodging houses .....	104



**Summary of Principal Inspections Made** (continued).

Reason of Inspection	No. of Inspections.
<b>Infectious Diseases.</b>	
Cases removed to hospital .....	163
Visits re disinfection .....	489
Removing bedding to disinfector .....	231
Disinfection of houses .....	193
Schools disinfected .....	18
Scarlet fever .....	59
Diphtheria .....	101
Enteric fever .....	—
Typhus fever .....	—
Measles .....	—
Varicella .....	—
Small-pox .....	—
Puerperal fever .....	—
Tuberculosis .....	64
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	—
<b>Factory and Workshops Act.</b>	
Inspection of workshops .....	18
Workplaces .....	18
Total .....	7728

**Summary of Notices Served for the Abatement of Nuisances.**

	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Complied with or receiving attention
Sink waste-pipes, to repair and trap .....	6	—	6
Yard surfaces, to repair or relay .....	5	—	5
Smoke .....	3	—	3
Roofs, to repair .....	9	—	9
Spouting, to repair .....	2	—	2
Floors, to repair and ventilate .....	3	—	3
Ceilings, to repair .....	1	—	1
Walls, damp, to repair .....	6	—	6
Water supply, to restore .....	1	—	1
Manure, to remove periodically .....	1	—	1
Out-houses, to repair .....	10	—	10
Windows, to repair sash cords, etc. ....	3	—	3
Scullery sinks, to repair .....	4	—	4

**Summary of Notices Served for the Abatement of Nuisances (Cont.)**

	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Complied with or receiving attention.
Scullery benches, to repair .....	5	—	5
Scullery set pot, etc. ....	1	—	1
Provide dust bins .....	11	—	11
Slaughterhouses, repair .....	6	—	6
Limewash, cowsheds .....	2	—	2
Common Lodging Houses .....	2	—	2
House doors .....	1	—	1
Defective water closets .....	6	—	6
Limewash bakeries .....	6	—	6
Yard door and door lintels .....	2	—	2
General pointing required .....	3	—	3
Pantry, to repair .....	2	—	2
Choked drains .....	10	—	10
Miscellaneous .....	17	—	17
Piggeries .....	1	—	1
Totals .....	129	—	129

**Factory and Workshops Act.**

Factories and Workshops in the district were regularly inspected, and were found in order.

# **Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

(Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Pro-secuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop (Laundries) Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises) ... ..	36		
Total ... ..			

## **Defects Found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.**

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects			No. of offences in respect to which Pro-secutions were instituted.  (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*				
Want of Cleanliness .....				
Want of Ventilation .....				
Overcrowding .....				
Want of drainage of floors .....				
Other nuisances .....				
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
Insufficient .....				
Unsuitable or defective .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Not separate for sexes .....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total .....				

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



**Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.**

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, etc. ....			
Cleaning and washing ....			
Household linen ....			
Lace, lace curtains and nets ....			
Curtains and furniture hangings ....			
Furniture and upholstery ....			
Electro-plate ....			
File making ....			
Brass and brass articles ....			
Fur pulling ....			
Cables and chains ....			
Anchors and grapnels ....			
Cart gear ....			
Locks, latches and keys ....			
Umbrellas, etc. ....			
Artificial flowers ....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nets, other than wire nets ....			
Tents ....			
Sacks ....			
Racquet and tennis balls ....			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ....			
Brush making ....			
Pea picking ....			
Feather sorting ....			
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ....			
Stuffed toys ....			
Basket making ....			
Chocolates and sweetmeats ....			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ....			
Textile weaving ....			
Lampshades ....			
Total .....			

**Registered Workshops.**

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of year

Workshop Bakehouses ..... 4

Other Workshops ..... 14

Laundries ..... —

—

Total number of Workshops on Register ... 18

**Other Matters.**

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failures to Affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 133) .....	nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	nil.
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .....	nil.
Other—	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101)—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	nil.
In use at the end of the year .....	nil.

**(iv) SHOPS ACT.**

No action was taken.

**(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

No action taken.

**(vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

There are no swimming baths or pools in our area.

**(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

	Council Houses.	Other Houses.
1. Number of houses infested .....	nil.	nil.
2. Number of houses disinfested .....	nil.	nil.

All furniture is disinfested by Cyanide Fumigation when Slum Clearance Tenants are moved into Council Houses. The work is carried out by a Contractor under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. (See page 38).

All houses of prospective tenants of Council houses are inspected for vermin. 115 houses were inspected during the year.

**4. SCHOOLS.**

School closure was not necessary to check the spread of infectious disease.

**SECTION D.****Housing.**

---

During the year the following "Clearance Areas" were confirmed:—

"East Ward" No. 5 (Cross Row—16 houses).

"East Ward" No. 6 (School Buildings—4 houses).

"East Ward" No. 7 (Wood Street and Elm Street—54 houses).

"East Ward" No. 8 (Railway Street and South Street—80 houses).

Comprising some 154 houses and the displacement of 565 persons.

"Quarry Cottages" (4 houses—11 persons). This order was adjourned. The Owners to submit plans for the alteration and improvement of this property.

In addition the voluntary submission of plans for the alteration and conversion of flats into self-contained houses has been encouraged. The necessity of this type of reconstruction will in time become more and more apparent, particularly in this district where the large percentage of the houses are of the two-roomed type.

During the course of the year the re-housing of the occupants of the houses in the following "Clearance Areas" was commenced:—

East Ward No. 1 (Quality Row—12 houses—42 persons).

East Ward No. 2 (Chapel Row—12 houses—64 persons).

East Ward No. 3 (Solomon's Row—5 houses—29 persons).

East Ward No. 4 (Fir Street and High Lane Row—23 houses—89 persons).

North Farm and Cottages (3 houses—12 persons).

West Ward No. 1 (Victoria Street—4 houses—6 persons).

It was regrettable that on investigating the progress of the Housing Act, 1935, it was found that the figures of the "permitted numbers" of dwelling-houses had not been computed



strictly in accordance with the prescribed regulations and that a complete revision was necessary.

In order to complete this work expeditiously it was necessary to engage a temporary staff. Through the urgency of this particular work the normal district survey work suffered somewhat in consequence. The overcrowding survey was completed by the end of December, 1937.

### **Alteration and Reconstruction of Dwellings.**

The following is a list of plans submitted during the year:—

Dunston Street Nos. 18-16—work in progress.

Dunston Street Nos. 62-84—do.

Prince Consort Road Nos. 23-27—work in progress.

Elder Cottage—completed.

Albert Street No. 15 and William Street Nos. 55-65—completed.

Dunston Street Nos. 86-96—completed.

Lyon Street No. 17—completed.

Prince Consort Road No. 33—in progress.

Lyon Street Nos. 53-62—completed.

Prince Consort Road Nos. 13-21—completed.

Cuthbert Street No. 16 and Bewick Street Nos. 34-40—completed.

Lyon Street Nos. 70, 71 and 72—completed.

Corner of William Street and Prince Consort Road—completed.

Charles Street Nos. 46-48—completed.

### **Plans submitted—work not commenced.**

Hilda Terrace Nos. 9/10—13.

Charles Street Nos. 42—44.

Cuthbert Street No. 11.

William Street Nos. 11 and 13.

Lyon Street No. 79.

William Street No. 182.

Dunston Street Nos. 1—27.

Quarry Houses.

Cuthbert Street Nos. 10—14.

Prince Consort Road Nos. 3—7.

301 Houses were inspected and their conditions recorded.

67 Preliminary Notices, under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, and 50 under Public Health Acts, were served during the year, and they are receiving attention.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total .....	386.
(b) As part of Municipal Housing Scheme (North-Eastern Housing Association) .....	130

Number of New Houses erected during the Year :—

(a) Total (including Nos. given separately under (b) )....	386
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority (North-Eastern Housing Association) .....	139
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons .....	—

Number of houses owned by Local Authority ..... 950

North Eastern Housing Association ..... 130

#### 1.—**Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	301
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	301
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	nil.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	nil.
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	301

## 2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..... 117

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... nil.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By Owners ... ..... nil.

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..... nil.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... nil.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By Owners ..... nil.

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..... nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... nil.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... nil.

(d) Proceedings under Section 21 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..... nil.



**4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—**

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	833
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein .....	854
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	5,222
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	—
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	3
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ....	16
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. ....	—

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**SECTION E.**
**Inspection and Supervision of Food.**


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**MILK SUPPLY.**

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936:—

8 samples of Grade A. T.T., Certified, Accredited, Pasteurised and Ordinary Milk, were taken and submitted to the Bacteriological Department, Newcastle upon Tyne, for examination during the year. All the samples submitted received good reports.

“Report by Veterinary Officer upon inspections carried out in the Hebburn Urban District during the year 1937:—

“ (1) No. of visits to cowkeepers .....	10
(2) No. of cows examined .....	65
(3) General condition and type of cows .....	Fair.
(4) General cleanliness of cows .....	Fair.
(5) General conditions of sanitation .....	Satisfactory.
(6) Chief methods of milk disposal .....	Retail.
(7) No. of animals slaughtered under Tuberculosis	
Order:—	
(a) Tuberculosis of the udder or giving T.B. milk	nil.
(b) Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	nil.
Total .....	nil.
(8) No. of cases of diseases other than Tuberculosis .....	1 (mastitis)

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A fair class of cow is kept in this district, and the general hygienic standard was satisfactory. No cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

(Signed) J. SMITH,

27th January, 1938.

Veterinary Officer.”

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are 6 slaughter houses in the district, but only 3 are in use (2 for the slaughter of pigs and one for the slaughter of beasts and sheep). These premises have been inspected regularly and their condition found to be satisfactory.

The carcasses of all beasts killed on these premises were inspected. One carcase was found to be in a generalised tubercular condition and was condemned as being unfit for human consumption, and disposed of under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The following table gives the number of beasts, etc., inspected and condemned:—

### **Carcases Inspected and Condemned.**

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
No. killed (if known) ...	65	—	—	344	142
No. inspected ...	65	—	—	344	142
<b>All diseases except T.B.</b>					
Whole carcases con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
% of the No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis Only.</b>					
Whole carcases con- demned ...	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
% of the No. inspected affected with Tuber- culosis ...	1.5%	—	—	—	—

### **ADULTERATION.**

Durham County Council are responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.

### **CHEMICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.**

This work is carried out by the Durham County Council.

### **NUTRITION.**

Appropriate posters were displayed throughout the Town from time to time.



**SECTION F.****Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious  
and other Diseases.**

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There was no change during the year in the diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Notification Acts and Regulations.

**Prevalence.**

There was an increase in the incidence of notifiable infectious disease during the year. The cases numbering 327 compared with 297 in 1936.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The prevailing type of disease was mild.

**Diphtheria.**—There was a big increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria.

The incidence and distribution of infectious diseases notified during the year is shown in detail on the table on page 46.

Notifiable Disease	At Ages—Years.							Wards.												Total No Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths									
	under 1.	1 to 5						at all ages	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November				December	W	C	N	E	V	M	S	
Diphtheria	...	18	75	7	1	...	101	5	4	3	4	2	4	3	2	15	23	17	19	4	4	36	23	16	10	8	101	102*	2		
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Erysipelas	...	...	2	1	7	3	14	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	14	1†	...		
Ophthalmia	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1†	...		
Pneumonia	...	4	18	12	13	10	17	13	17	5	5	5	2	4	8	7	2	8	5	7	10	13	13	22	6	16	87	...	28		
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		
Scarlet Fever	...	18	38	2	1	...	59	4	1	3	6	8	7	5	2	9	8	4	2	10	6	15	3	6	6	13	59	59	...		
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	1	1	19	13	8	42	5	9	5	3	2	6	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	7	5	8	4	12	42	...	24		
Non-Pulmonary	2	4	7	6	2	1	22	5	4	...	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	3	2	3	5	6	22	...	3		
Obsersvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Totals	...	7	59	135	48	35	29	14	327	39	37	20	24	18	21	16	16	36	35	35	30	30	25	77	48	56	32	59	327	164	58

\* 1 case of tonsillitis.

† Isolation hospital case.

† Boldon Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases notified in each month of the year 1937:—

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox .....													...
Scarlet Fever .....	4	1	3	6	8	7	5	2	9	8	4	2	59
Diphtheria .....	5	4	3	4	2	4	3	2	15	23	17	19	101
Enteric Fever .....													...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....													...
Polio-myelitis .....													...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....													...
Pneumonia .....	19	17	5	5	5	2	4	8	7	2	8	5	87
Puerperal Fever .....													...
Puerperal Pyrexia .....			1										1
Erysipelas .....	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....							1						1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .....	5	9	5	3	2	6	2	1	3	1	3	2	42
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary .....	5	4	...	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	22
Totals .....	39	37	20	24	18	21	16	16	36	35	35	30	327

### SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year.

### VACCINATION.

The following table gives details of vaccination carried out during the year:—

Births.	Vaccinated Successfully.	Insus- ceptible.	Died un- vaccinated.	Conscien- tious Objectors.	P.p. by Medical Cert.	Removed.	Percent. not Vaccinated.
359	156	—	16	160	10	17	56.5



## **SCARLET FEVER.**

59 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, as compared with 85 in 1936. There were no deaths from this disease during the year. All of the cases were removed to hospital.

## **DIPHTHERIA.**

101 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, compared with 65 in 1936. There were 2 deaths, which is equivalent to a death rate of 0.09 per 1,000 population, as against a rate of 0.07 for England and Wales. 102 cases were removed to hospital (one case of Tonsillitis).

Diphtheria Antitoxin is available at the Health Department for the use of General Practitioners in the Area for suspected cases.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**—An increase in the demand on the part of the public for immunisation for their children was apparent towards the end of the year. It is questionable, however, whether this was a result of lectures and talks given at various meetings, or due to the continued prevalence of Diphtheria in the Town.

## **PNEUMONIA.**

87 notifications of Pneumonia were received as against 45 in 1936. There were 28 deaths from this disease, giving a death rate of 1.23 per 1,000 population.

## **ERYSIPELAS.**

14 cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year as compared with 11 in 1936. 1 case was admitted from the Ellison Hall Infirmary into the Isolation Hospital, Hebburn.

## **CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.**

No cases were notified.

## **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year as compared with 4 of the previous year.

The following table gives particulars of how the cases were treated:—

Cases			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
I	—	I	I	—	—	—

### **POLIO-MYELITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

No cases were notified during the year.

### **PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified.

### **DYSENTRY.**

No cases were notified during the year.

### **NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

**Whooping Cough.**—There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

**Diarrhoea and Enteritis.**—There was one death registered during the year, giving a death rate of 2.7 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 5.8 per 1,000 live births.

### **ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**

The total accommodation for cases of Infectious Diseases, on the recognised standard of floor space at the Isolation Hospital, is 19 beds.

The following table gives the number of cases treated in hospital during the year:—

Disease.	Total No. of cases notified.	No. of cases admitted.	Discharged cured.	No. of deaths.
Scarlet Fever .....	59	59	59	—
Diphtheria .....	101*	102†	100	2
Erysipelas .....	14	1	1	—
Observation .....	—	1	—	1

\* 1 case of tonsillitis.

† Including 23 cases transferred to other hospitals.

As already stated the notifiable infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, were responsible for only two deaths as against eight the previous year.

Both these deaths were due to Diphtheria, which was very prevalent during the latter part of the year and reached epidemic proportions; so much so that the accommodation of the Isolation Hospital was overtaxed, and it was found necessary to make arrangements with neighbouring Authorities for cases to be admitted into their respective Isolation Hospitals.

Arrangements were made with Boldon Urban District Council for children to be admitted to their East Boldon Hospital at the inclusive cost of 7/6 per day. Twenty-three children were admitted to East Boldon Hospital—there was one death. Arrangements were also made for patients to be admitted to Jarrow Hospital at the inclusive cost of 9/- per day. Nine patients were admitted.

One death occurred in our own Isolation Hospital.

One case—a child from Sunderland—was admitted to our Isolation Hospital suffering from Diphtheria, the cost of maintenance, etc., was paid for by Sunderland Health Committee.

Despite the epidemic, the Death Rate from Diphtheria amounted only to 0.09 per 1,000 population and compares very favourably with corresponding Death Rate of the Country as a whole, which was 0.07. This reflects great credit on those responsible for the treatment and nursing.

**Observation Case.**—Girl admitted to hospital for observation. Later transferred to the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, but died after admission. Post mortem findings were pneumococcal peritonitis.

## CANCER.

There were 36 deaths due to this disease registered during the year, which is equal to a death rate of 1.6 per 1,000 population.

The following table shows the organs chiefly affected with the sex and age periods:—

Age Group.	Buccal Cavity.		Stomach, Liver, &c.		Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum, &c.		Female Genital Organs.		Breast.		Lungs.		Other Organs.		Skin.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—45 years ....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
45—50 years ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
50—55 years ....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
55—60 years ....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
60—65 years ....	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
65 upwards .....	2	...	5	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
Total ....	2	...	9	5	6	1	...	4	...	1	4	2	...	1	1	...	22	14
																		36

## TUBERCULOSIS.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—42 Primary Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received during the year, compared with 33 in 1936. There were 24 deaths due to Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which is equal to a death rate of 1.06 per 1,000 population.

**Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—22 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received during the year, compared with 27 in 1936. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for 3 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.13 per 1,000 population.



New cases and mortality from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1936, are as follows:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1 .....	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
5 .....	1	1	4	4	—	2	—	—
15 .....	8	11	2	4	4	2	—	1
25 .....	6	6	—	—	2	1	—	—
35 .....	1	—	—	1	5	1	—	—
45 .....	2	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
55 .....	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
65 and upwards ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	22	20	10	12	16	8	1	2

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The Council supplies disinfectants and paper handkerchiefs for the use of Tuberculous patients.

There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis in respect of which no notification had been received before death. These 3 posthumous notified cases represent 11.1 per cent. of the total deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.





